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Provisional summary record of the 47th meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 21 July 2004, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. Koonjul (Vice-President) (Mauritius)

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In the absence of Ms. Rasi (Finland), Mr. Koonjul (Mauritius), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

Social and human rights questions (E/2004/81)

(a) **Advancement of women (A/59/38 (Part I); E/2004/27, E/2004/59, E/2004/66; E/2004/CRP.1-4)**

(b) **Social development (E/2004/26)**

(c) **Crime prevention and criminal justice (E/2004/30)**

(d) **Narcotic drugs (E/2004/28; E/INCB/2003/1)**

1. **Ms. Moreno** (Director of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women), introducing the note by the Secretary-General on the revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) (E/2004/66), expressed her gratitude for the support provided to INSTRAW by governments, academic institutions and civil society and for the opportunities she had been offered to exchange ideas about how best to construct a strong and sustainable Institute.

2. The Institute's mandate consisted in promoting gender equality and the advancement of women by mainstreaming gender into projects and programmes across the board and developing specific measures designed to overcome the obstacles and inequities facing women. Accordingly, a draft strategic plan for 2004-2007 had been prepared and was due to be presented to the Executive Board of INSTRAW in the near future. The plan revolved around three strategic areas, namely, research, training and information.

3. Since strengthening INSTRAW was primarily a question of confidence, her first priority had been to restore confidence in the ability of the Institute to fulfil its mandate. In that connection, a number of initiatives designed to re-establish relations with Governments, government agencies dedicated to the advancement of women, universities, the business sector and civil society had been undertaken. She had also initiated dialogue with, inter alia, the Secretariat Department for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations

Development Fund for Women, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

4. Lastly, she drew the Council's attention to the impending launch of the new INSTRAW web site. The site would provide a forum for the discussion of issues of particular relevance and would facilitate the creation of synergies and the dissemination of information on gender issues. It was hoped that other organizations and individuals working in the field of gender equality would contribute to the site.

5. **Mr. Ghodse** (President of the International Narcotics Control Board), said that one of the issues highlighted in the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) was the increase in trafficking of medicines containing internationally controlled substances over the Internet, in flagrant disregard of the international drug control treaties. In that connection, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Sale of internationally controlled licit drugs to individuals via the Internet", which had been approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-seventh session. He urged the Council to adopt the draft resolution, which called on Governments to develop policies to identify and take appropriate measures against such trafficking and to take strong action against companies acting in violation of the import and export requirements of the relevant international conventions.

6. In another draft resolution before the Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reaffirmed the importance of using all available means to prevent the diversion of chemicals from legitimate trade to illicit drug manufacture. Over the past four years, INCB, in cooperation with Member States, had launched three international operations designed to enhance controls over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants and had facilitated government investigations into cases of seizure, diversion or suspected diversion of such chemicals. However, in order to continue its work in an effective manner, the Board would require additional resources, and the Council was therefore encouraged to adopt the draft resolution, which requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources.

7. Furthermore, pursuant to paragraph 6 of article 10 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,

Board members should receive an adequate remuneration as determined by the General Assembly. However, the United Nations Legal Counsel had confirmed that the recent reduction in the level of remuneration to US\$ 1 per year could be viewed as not corresponding to the legislative intent of that provision. The work of INCB was therefore impeded by difficult administrative conditions and, in that connection, he urged the Council to take steps to ensure that the Board could carry out its mandate.

8. Turning to the composition of INCB, he said that one essential requirement for membership was independence, and therefore members served in their personal capacity. Moreover, in accordance with the 1961 Single Convention, Board members must not hold any position or engage in any activity liable to impair their impartiality. The diversity of INCB was its greatest asset and contributed to its success and excellent reputation. In electing members to the Board, the Council was required to take into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution and to give consideration to including, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries. In addition, the involvement of the World Health Organization in the electoral process contributed to ensuring that appropriate medical and pharmacological experience was reflected in the Board's composition.

9. One of the Board's most challenging tasks was to endeavour to maintain a lasting balance between the supply of and demand for licit opiates for medical use. While current global cultivation and production levels of such opiates exceeded actual medical consumption, the need for narcotic analgesics was far greater than the current demand. Although the production of narcotics should keep pace with usage requirements, overproduction carried the risk of diversion to illicit markets. Therefore, in order to achieve a balance between current supply, demand and need, the Board would be holding a further meeting with the permanent representatives of the major producing, importing and exporting countries. Afghanistan remained by far the largest source of illicit opium in the world, accounting for three-quarters of the global supply. The Board was pursuing consultations with the Transitional Authority of Afghanistan regarding the implementation of laws to control production.

10. **Mr. Onishchenko** (Ukraine) said that, while United Nations entities and intergovernmental bodies had made significant progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, the gap between policy and practice remained a major constraint. Accordingly, further efforts were required to ensure the full implementation of the Council's agreed conclusions.

11. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol continued to play a key role in achieving gender equality. However, the growing number of signatories to those instruments meant that the workload of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women had increased substantially. Although its working methods had already improved, the Committee should make further efforts to combine its consideration of documents, particularly periodic reports. In addition, the Committee's final report should also detail the reasons why some States had not complied with their reporting requirements in a timely manner and should provide information about States' intentions to submit combined documents.

12. The trafficking of women and girls was a serious problem and should be considered at the cross-sectoral level. His Government supported the request of the Working Group on Communications of the Commission on the Status of Women that States should be reminded of the commitments they had made in the Beijing Platform for Action to criminalize trafficking in women and children and to penalize all offenders, including intermediaries. His Government also welcomed the decision taken at the sixtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the endorsement of that decision by the Council at its organizational session. He encouraged governmental bodies and regional and international organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur.

13. At the national level, his Government had implemented a comprehensive programme against human trafficking for the period 2002-2005. The Ukrainian Criminal Code criminalized trafficking in persons and had recently been amended to bring it into compliance with the relevant international standards. However, trafficking was a regional and global phenomenon that could not be dealt with effectively at

the national level alone. There was a need for enhanced cooperation at the multilateral and international levels, particularly between countries involved in the trafficking cycle. His delegation stood ready to participate in such cooperation and called upon the relevant United Nations structures to provide appropriate support.

14. **Mr. Nuñez de Odreman** (Observer for Venezuela) said that all development efforts were ultimately focused on human beings. The international social agenda had been made more relevant by its concentration on combating poverty as the best way to improve quality of life. Indeed, the Organization had placed poverty eradication, education, gender equality and health at the centre of its aims.

15. Achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015 would require structural changes at the multilateral, regional and national levels and in the attention paid to health, education, food, employment, housing and other matters. Her Government had made improving the well-being of its people and giving the poor a voice a priority over the previous five years. The central aim of the country's 2001-2007 national development plan was to achieve social equilibrium by drawing the most marginalized into the mainstream of society, promoting an equitable distribution of wealth and income, guaranteeing health care, education and quality of life for all, providing social security, giving men and women equal opportunities for involvement in society and providing housing and a healthy and safe environment.

16. As part of its policies for fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals, her Government aimed to improve public services through wide-ranging social projects to help the needy and to eradicate extreme poverty by 2021. The projects included programmes covering education from basic literacy to university studies, programmes to improve the quality of life in rural areas, programmes to restore the rights of the indigenous population and policies to promote women's involvement in civic, political, economic, social and cultural activities, especially through microfinance and banking facilities and mother and child care. Internationally, it pursued the same goal, placing particular value on the contributions of INSTRAW.

17. Her Government had proposed the establishment of an International Humanitarian Fund as an innovative financing mechanism which the international community could adopt as part of its pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals.

18. **Mr. Sandoval** (Colombia) welcomed the report of the Commission on Social Development on the work of its forty-second session (E/2004/26), in particular the agreed conclusions on improving public sector effectiveness. In the context of constructing a community-based State, his Government attached great importance to strengthening the rule of law and to the transparent and efficient management of public affairs, accountability, the rationalization of public finances, and international cooperation. The fight against corruption was particularly relevant in Colombia and, in that regard, significant progress had been made through inter-institutional coordination, the promotion of a culture of lawfulness and the implementation of a regional zero-tolerance strategy.

19. Peaceful coexistence and equitable economic growth were the guiding principles behind his Government's development policy. Those mutually beneficial objectives were of particular importance for his country, which had been ravaged by over four decades of armed conflict and the illegal drug trade. His Government's efforts to lay the foundations of a just and equitable society were beginning to bear fruit; the economy was starting to recover, as evidenced by a rapid increase in the gross national product and a sharp rise in private investment. The benefits of economic growth had already translated into the creation of more school and employment opportunities, the extension of subsidized health care to a larger section of the population, the payment of housing benefits in both rural and urban areas and the grant of additional microcredits, particularly to female heads of household.

20. In order to pursue its policy objectives, his Government had begun to reclaim areas of the national territory that had formerly been occupied by armed groups. More than 10,000 members of those groups had been arrested over the past two years and, consequently, there had been a significant decline in the number of homicides and kidnappings. A tangible climate of confidence was slowly extending across the country, which was reflected in an increasingly active business sector. His Government had also regained control of several areas that traditionally had been used

for illegal drug trafficking. Nevertheless, in spite of the great strides it had made, his Government was aware that much remained to be done to consolidate economic growth and distribute its benefits in an equitable fashion with a view to achieving its ultimate aim of restoring peace and stability.

21. With regard to international migration, his Government had always emphasized the positive contribution it could make to the development of States, since countries that attracted large numbers of migrants reaped the benefits of multiculturalism and enhanced economic growth. The international community must take steps to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants and their families, instil a culture of respect for them and adopt measures to facilitate the transfer of remittances.

22. **Ms. Velasco Osorio** (Observer for Mexico) said that her Government was committed to advancing women's rights and to their equitable inclusion in all spheres of society. She commended the efforts of INSTRAW to revitalize its work. Her Government had contributed \$55,000 towards the Institute's operating costs for the current year, and she urged all Member States to provide support.

23. In 2001, Mexico had established the National Women's Institute to promote a culture of non-discrimination, combat stereotypes and disseminate knowledge of women's rights. Gender mainstreaming was being promoted through awareness-raising and training, first and foremost for civil servants, federal legislative and judicial bodies, civil society entities and those working with the wider public. The subjects covered included gender statistics and gender budgeting.

24. Almost 10 years on from the establishment of the Beijing Platform for Action, the international community faced the challenge of consolidating the gains made in promoting and defending the fundamental human rights of women. Her Government hoped that that aim would be achieved and that new strategies and goals for the new century would be established.

25. **Ms. Sánchez de Cruz** (Observer for the Dominican Republic) said that advancing the status of women was an integral part of her Government's development policy. The Fourth World Conference on Women and the Beijing +5 review had inspired the work of INSTRAW. Her delegation hoped that the

Institute would be involved in the 2005 review of the Beijing Platform for Action. It welcomed the note of the Secretary-General on the revitalization of INSTRAW (E/2004/66) and expressed confidence that INSTRAW would be able to adopt a programme of work to pursue the mandate it had been given. Because INSTRAW depended on voluntary contributions, it would need the political and financial support of Member States.

26. **Mr. Zheglov** (Russian Federation) said that the Fourth World Conference on Women and the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly on "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", had mapped out a course of action for the international community to assert women's rights. The forthcoming forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women was significant, as it would examine the situation 10 years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 20 years after the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, and 30 years after the First World Conference on Women, held in Mexico City.

27. Nevertheless, in view of the Commission's important role in upholding the universal instruments protecting women's rights, recent trends in its work had aroused concern. A number of States had sought to use the issue of women's rights as a pretext for confrontation and to further their own political ambitions. His Government hoped that such practices would stop, as they interfered with debate and undermined the Commission's authority. Furthermore, high-flown rhetoric about the gender perspective should be accompanied by active cooperation to improve the situation of women, particularly in developing countries, which in turn demanded an effective strategy for strengthening and implementing the right to development.

28. His delegation was also concerned at the transmittal to the Division for the Advancement of Women of complaints made to the Commission on Human Rights under the 1503 procedure and wished to reiterate that such an exchange of information had no legal basis and served only to further politicize the work of United Nations human rights bodies.

29. The Russian Federation fully shared the view of the United Nations that equal rights and gender equity were essential to sustainable social development and the fulfilment of human potential. His Government had

taken steps to ensure comprehensive protection for women's rights; for instance, it had incorporated provisions on human trafficking and slave labour into the Criminal Code and had established stronger penalties for offences whose victims were mostly women. The State Duma had ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

30. His delegation valued the role of the Commission for Social Development in monitoring the implementation of plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups. If its recommendations were to be translated into action, there must be strict adherence to the principle of consensus in decision-making. An important part of its work was the development of a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. The ad hoc committee established to negotiate the convention had made progress at its third session.

31. His delegation welcomed the adoption, on the initiative of the Russian Federation, of General Assembly resolution 58/16, supporting future international efforts to respond to new challenges and threats on the basis of a global strategy established under United Nations auspices and rooted in international law. It endorsed the reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the outcome of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

32. Reflecting its active participation in efforts to strengthen the international legal basis for combating crime, his Government had ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols in 2004, and had signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption with the intention of ratifying it soon. It echoed the call made by the General Assembly in its resolutions 57/173 and 58/4 for all States which had not yet done so to sign and ratify those two Conventions.

33. Despite its support for the word of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, his delegation wished to draw attention to certain working trends. In the case of the Commission on Crime

Prevention and Criminal Justice, there was an increasing effort to focus on peripheral aspects of international cooperation against crime, such as compensation proceedings and the role of society in preventing crime, to the detriment of more fundamental issues such as extradition, mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and combating white-collar crime and cybercrime.

34. In the case of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the enlarged bureau had sought to take up substantive issues between sessions, out of a desire to remove some of the burden from regular sessions. Such steps threatened to dilute the regular sessions and turn the Commission on Narcotic Drugs into a body that simply rubber-stamped decisions, when, in the view of the Russian Federation, its role as a major tool for coping with new threats and challenges must be reinforced.

35. His delegation was also concerned about constant efforts to shorten the sessions of both commissions. Such efforts must be re-examined in the light of the pressure on those commissions to achieve results.

36. **Ms. Edstrom** (World Bank) said that, by grouping the issues it was discussing, the Council was making use of an opportunity to examine the multidimensional nature of vulnerability and empowerment and to find integrated means of addressing those matters at the national and global levels. The Bank's own approach to those issues had evolved, as reflected in its new integrated social development strategy.

37. Commending the Commission for Social Development for its focus on improving public sector effectiveness in delivering services to the poor, she said that good governance, public sector reform, accountability, access to justice and participatory processes must be made central elements in the move towards effective development. That approach was reflected in the Millennium Development Goals. A strategic approach paper entitled "Social Development in World Bank Operations: Results and Way Forward" had been developed to outline how the Bank would work with countries, based on three core principles of social sustainability: inclusion, cohesion and accountability.

38. Following on from the Bank's earlier work, the strategy established methods for "engendering" development, since gender issues and development issues went hand in hand, and true development could

not occur unless women enjoyed equal rights. The Bank continued to endorse the goals of the Beijing Platform for Action, as it recognized that achieving gender equality was important not only as a goal in itself, but also as a path to a better life for all.

39. In helping countries to ensure that social groups moved from vulnerability to empowerment, the Bank had become only too aware that indigenous peoples continued to suffer from poverty and social exclusion. The Bank had enhanced its participation in high-level indigenous people's forums.

40. Addressing the Bank's annual meetings in 2003, the President of the World Bank had said that the world must be rebalanced to give everyone a chance. The Bank hoped for continued collaboration with the Council in its work to advance the global economic and social agenda.

Action on reports of the functional commissions

41. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the four draft resolutions and the draft decision contained in chapter I of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2004/27).

Draft resolution I: Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

42. *Draft resolution I was adopted.*

Draft resolution II: Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

43. **The President** informed the Council that the draft resolution would entail a vote. He therefore suggested that the Council should postpone its consideration of the draft resolution to a later date.

44. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution III: Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality

45. *Draft resolution III was adopted.*

Draft resolution IV: Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building

46. *Draft resolution IV was adopted.*

Draft decision: Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

47. *The draft decision was adopted.*

48. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the four draft resolutions and the draft decision contained in chapter I of the report of the Commission for Social Development (E/2004/26).

Section A

Draft resolution: Celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

49. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved the draft resolution and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

50. *It was so decided.*

Section B

Draft resolution I: Comprehensive and integral international convention on protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities

51. *Draft resolution I was adopted.*

Draft resolution II: Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities, and protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities

52. *Draft resolution II was adopted.*

Draft resolution III: Implementation of the social objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

53. *Draft resolution III was adopted.*

Section C

Text: Agreed conclusions of the Commission for Social Development on improving public sector effectiveness

54. *The text was adopted.*

Section D

Draft decision: Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-second session of the Commission

55. *The draft decision was adopted.*

56. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the seven draft resolutions contained in chapter I, section A, of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2004/30).

Draft resolution I: Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

57. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution I and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

58. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution II: Assistance to least developed countries to ensure their participation in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the sessions of conferences of States parties

59. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution II and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

60. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution III: Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

61. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution III and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

62. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution IV: International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims

63. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution IV and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

64. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution V: Action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

65. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution V and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

66. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution VI: Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs

67. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution VI and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

68. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution VII: International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

69. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution VII and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

70. *It was so decided.*

71. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the 12 draft resolutions contained in chapter I, section B, of the report.

Draft resolution I: Establishment of an intergovernmental expert group to prepare a draft model bilateral agreement on disposal of confiscated proceeds of crime covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

72. *Draft resolution I was adopted.*

Draft resolution II: The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction

73. *Draft resolution II was adopted.*

Draft resolution III: International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes

74. *Draft resolution III was adopted.*

Draft resolution IV: Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime

75. *Draft resolution IV was adopted.*

Draft resolution V: United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

76. *Draft resolution V was adopted.*

Draft resolution VI: Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in combating money-laundering

77. *Draft resolution VI was adopted.*

Draft resolution VII: Second World Summit of Attorneys General and General Prosecutors, Chief Prosecutors and Ministers of Justice

78. *Draft resolution VII was adopted.*

Draft resolution VIII: Prevention of urban crime

79. *Draft resolution VIII was adopted.*

Draft resolution IX: Implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

80. *Draft resolution IX was adopted.*

Draft resolution X: Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

81. *Draft resolution X was adopted.*

Draft resolution XI: Protection against trafficking in cultural property

82. *Draft resolution XI was adopted.*

Draft resolution XII: Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities

83. *Draft resolution XII was adopted.*

84. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the two draft decisions contained in section C of the report.

Draft decision I: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fourteenth session

85. *Draft decision I was adopted.*

Draft decision II: Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

86. *Draft decision II was adopted.*

87. **Mr. Cumberbatch Miguén** (Cuba), speaking in explanation of position on the decisions just taken, said that while his delegation had joined the consensus in approving the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, it was concerned about the reliance on extrabudgetary sources to fund some of the studies and activities conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as such reliance might limit their scope and effectiveness.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-seventh session (E/2004/28, Supplement No. 8)

88. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the three draft resolutions contained in chapter 1, section A, of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/2004/28).

Draft resolution I: Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis

89. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution I and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

90. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution II: Providing support to the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium and foster stability and security in the region

91. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution II and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

92. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution III: Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking

93. **The President** said he took it that the Council approved draft resolution III and wished to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption.

94. *It was so decided.*

95. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the five draft resolutions contained in chapter 1, section B, of the report.

Draft resolution I: Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict

96. *Draft resolution I was adopted.*

Draft resolution II: Guidelines for psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids

97. *Draft resolution II was adopted.*

Draft resolution III: Control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs

98. *Draft resolution III was adopted.*

Draft resolution IV: Sale of internationally controlled licit drugs to individuals via the Internet

99. *Draft resolution IV was adopted.*

Draft resolution V: Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

100. *Draft resolution V was adopted.*

101. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the two draft decisions contained in section C of the report.

Draft decision I: Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

102. *Draft decision I was adopted.*

Draft decision II: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

103. *Draft decision II was adopted.*

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.